

Local rains and cooler to-night. Tomorrow fair.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1904.

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SECRETARY MORTON STARTS ON A TRIP UP OCEAN COAST

Merry Party Will Inspect the Naval Stations.

DEPART ON THE DOLPHIN

"Uncle Joe" Cannon and Daughter Will Join "Expedition" at Newport.

The monotony of the Cabinet circle was broken by the arrival from New York at 7:30 o'clock this morning of Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Pauline Morton, who were accompanied by Miss Jean Morton, daughter of Joy Morton, brother of the Secretary.

Mrs. Morton and her party took breakfast and a short drive about the city before going to the Dolphin, upon which boat they started for Newport at 12 o'clock.

Leaving Washington with the party, besides Mrs. Morton and her daughter and niece, were Secretary Morton, Attorney General Moody, Representative Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, and Mr. Nordhouse, private secretary to Mr. Morton.

"Uncle Joe" Will Go.

The Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon will join the party at Newport, where they arrive Saturday, to be entertained at dinner at night by Senator Wetmore.

The party will reach Boston August 17, in time for the launching of the Cumberland, which will be christened by Miss Pauline Morton.

Attorney General Moody will leave the party at Boston for a visit to his home in Massachusetts, and Secretary Morton, with the rest of his party, will complete a two weeks' cruise, the details for which are not definite.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton will return to Chicago at the end of their outing.

Miss Jean Morton is the daughter of Joy Morton, of Arbor Lodge, Nebraska, whose engagement to Mr. Cudahay was recently announced, her marriage to take place in the fall.

WILL EXTEND THE CIVIL SERVICE TO VETERANS

Protection to Be Extended to the Watchmen in the Government Printing Office.

There is every prospect that the acting watchmen at the Government Printing Office, who are all old soldiers, will be placed on the civil service list and given the protection in their positions of that agency of the Government.

The matter has been taken up by Commander Abraham Hart, of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., with the President's commission.

The President has already expressed, tentatively, his approval of the project, but desires to confer with General Black, president of the Civil Service Commission, before taking action.

As General Black is the present commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic there is little reason to doubt he will be favorable to a movement designated to protect old soldiers and faithful servants of the Government in positions for which they have demonstrated their fitness.

It is probable an executive order, making the desired change, will be issued in the course of a few weeks. This was predicted in The Times some days ago.

SENATOR SCOTT'S HEALTH IS GREATLY IMPROVED

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The condition of United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, who was taken suddenly ill in the national Republican headquarters yesterday, was stated to be much improved this morning. He is still confined to his room, but expects to be out shortly.

WEATHER REPORT.

The lake region barometric depression has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by showers and thunderstorms in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the middle Atlantic and New England States, and a barometric depression has moved from the British Northwest Territory over the upper Missouri Valley, attended by a marked rise in temperature in the Northwest, and by showers in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. An area of high barometer that covered the Lake Superior region Wednesday morning has extended southward over the Ohio Valley.

The indications are that this high barometer, attended by fair weather and moderate temperature in the middle Eastern States, during Friday and Saturday. A faintly defined depression now in the middle Ohio Valley may, however, cause rains in the middle Atlantic States tonight.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 75
12 noon 82
1 p. m. 82
2 p. m. 82

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 80
12 noon 86
1 p. m. 87
2 p. m. 87

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:07
Sun rises tomorrow 5:09

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 2:10
Low tide today 7:57
High tide tomorrow 2:25 a. m., 2:59 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 8:23 a. m., 8:58 p. m.

FILIPINO BOYS WILL ATTEND SCHOOL HERE

Col. Edwards Will Determine Where They Shall Be Sent—Some of Them Will Study in Washington.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, left Washington yesterday for St. Louis, where he will take part in the Manila day celebration on Saturday. While in St. Louis he will decide where the 100 young Filipinos who are being educated in this country are to attend school this fall. The young men from the Philippines were in California last year, and it has been decided that they are to come East the coming year.

A Few Will Study Here.

Many of the students will be placed in Maryland schools and a few of them will be placed in schools in this city. Several of the boys who desire to study engineering will be sent to Cornell University. Ohio and Pennsylvania schools will get the rest of the young students. It is the purpose of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to place the boys in institutions in small towns as vast as possible. All of them will be provided for in American families, that they may have the advantages of American home life, and may have an opportunity to acquire the customs and habits of this country. In no case will more than three or four of the young Filipinos be allowed to live together, as Secretary Taft wants them to have American associates, and is anxious that they shall master the English language.

William A. Sutherland, the Government agent who brought the young men to the United States last year, will remain in charge of them, and will visit them occasionally in their new homes to make sure they are well cared for.

Boys Will Be Consulted.

Colonel Edwards will consult the boys personally and find exactly what work they desire to undertake before assigning them to Eastern institutions. Some of the boys who desire to become teachers will be sent to the best normal schools in the East. Others will go to agricultural and technical schools of various kinds.

Another Hundred Coming.

Early in the fall an additional 100 young students will be brought to the United States from the islands. These will attend Southern California schools this year, that they may become accustomed to the local climate before entering Eastern schools.

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REVIVES BITTER CONTROVERSY



A HERO OF SANTIAGO.
Rear Admiral Schley Has a Last Word Regarding the Credit for Issue of Sea Fight With Spaniards.

Admiral Schley Writes The Story of Santiago

Shows That He Was Commander of Fleet, and Compares Sampson With Lord Jervis in Battle of St. Vincent.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, scores the late Rear Admiral Sampson in an article entitled "The Fight Off Santiago; a Personal Account of the Destruction of the Spanish Fleet," appearing in the current issue of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post."

Admiral Schley explains that on the morning of July 3, 1898, the flagship New York and the battleship Massachusetts withdrew from the blockading line before Santiago and left him, the commander of the second squadron, in command. He points out further the well-established usage of the Navy Department under such conditions. He shows that the vessels mentioned had withdrawn to a conference of their officers with General Shafter, when he learned that the commander of the fleet was under orders from the department to meet General Shafter, and that fact, he says, "fixes indelibly the status of the commander of the second squadron as senior officer present in command."

Example of Lord Jervis.

Admiral Schley then says: "When Sir John Jervis, one of England's great sea fighters, of a hundred years ago, dispatched Nelson in May, 1798, to intercept the great French armament prepared under Napoleon Bonaparte's guidance, to reach Egypt in order to menace England's route to India, Nelson was ordered to intercept the French fleet, which was then at sea, and to destroy it. The French squadron eluded Nelson and reached Aboukir Bay July 1."

"In seeking the French squadron Nelson divided his purpose to be to reach Egypt, and he arrived at Aboukir Bay on June 23, three days before the French arrived. Believing the enemy still at sea, Nelson made a circuit of Crete to the shores of Sicily, and back again to the shores of Greece, where he learned that the French had made good their landing in Egypt. He set out from the island of Sicily, and on the morning of July 1, he met the French fleet at Aboukir Bay, Nelson described them in that way:

"The battle which took place on that memorable night in 1798 history records rightly to Nelson, though his command was a division of Sir John Jervis' fleet."

"From that day to this no military man has ever claimed that the India, the Battle of the Nile, was in any respect shared by the grand admiral Jervis, who was Nelson's commander-in-chief. It made no difference then, and it makes none today, whether a commander-in-chief be eleven miles or 1,100 miles away from the scene of an action in which he did not participate."

The Man Who Wins.

"History will always grant the guerdon of victory to that commander who fights and wins the battle. If the battle here related had miscarried, or if through mismanagement, Cervera or any of his ships had escaped that day, there would have been no difficulty whatever about who was in command, or who would have to bear the blame."

"It is certain, in that event, that there would have been no effort to prove that the New York was in signal distance, no claim that it was a captain's battle, nor any other of the sophistries that were invented in the aftermath of controversy about this great victory."

"No instance is recalled where great success was won in battle when every participant was anxious to share the glory, but no instance is remembered where any subordinate ever desired to share with his superior the credit of the victory. It is a unique as one of the world's great battles won without anybody being in command. If defeat had occurred the commander of the second squadron would have had to take his medicine just the same."

Cervera's Opportunity.

"While the squadron's strength was thus reduced, we know today from the contributions of Spanish officers, published afterward by the Office of Naval

intelligence, and, therefore, official, that Captain Cervera made a reconnaissance at the mouth of the harbor on the morning of the battle in order to learn the disposition of the American fleet. The absence of the New York and Massachusetts must have impressed him as giving Cervera the most opportune moment he had for the sortie he made at 9:35 p. m., on July 3, 1898, when the Spanish squadron, regardless of the torpedoes in the channel, was discovered firing out."

The Texas Incident.

Admiral Schley proceeds to give a vivid description of the battle, telling how each vessel behaved and how the Spanish were annihilated. He sets forth the course of the Brooklyn in some detail, and tells the famous "Texas incident" in these words:

"There was no colloquy of any kind, or of any character, with anyone at the time about the turn, and none would have been permitted with any officer. That was one of many fictions that grew up, among others, six or eight months after the fight. Among them was the Texas incident. That ship was never in the least danger from the Brooklyn. During the turn her distance was never nearer than 500 or 600 yards from the Brooklyn."

Report to Sampson.

Admiral Schley finishes an exceedingly well written account of the fight, relating the arrival of the New York, and his going aboard the flagship to report to Admiral Sampson. He says:

"Arriving on board the New York, the commander-in-chief received the commander of the second squadron. Very naturally, he appeared to be disappointed that the fleet had not been sighted off that port and for a time this made it look as if the Russians had escaped with nearly their entire fleet. To have done this they must have been speedier than the Russian ships, or must have repulsed Admiral Togo's strong blockading fleet."

Sampson and Jervis.

There was little time for more than a cursory report, but Admiral Schley makes it evident that his superior officer was in bad humor at being cheated out of the glory of wiping the Spanish fleet off the continent. By way of contrast, he refers again to the battle of St. Vincent and tells how "Grand old Jervis," when Nelson came aboard the flagship, "took Nelson in his arms, saying he could not thank him enough, but insisted that Nelson should retain the sword he had so valiantly won."

"The sequel is a matter of history, also, that Captain Calder, of the Victory, chief of staff, suggested to Admiral Jervis that night, in the cabin of the flagship, that Nelson had rendered himself liable to a court-martial for disobeying the order of battle. The valiant old admiral is reported to have replied: 'If you ever disobey orders in the same way, I will forgive you.'"

The remainder of the article is taken up with events immediately succeeding the battle.

CREATES FLURRY IN DEPARTMENT

Rear Admiral Schley's frank discussion of the Santiago battle in a Philadelphia weekly paper, created a sensation at the Navy Department.

Secretary Morton refused to discuss the article in which Admiral Schley claims all the credit for the Santiago victory, but a number of officers stationed at the Navy Department expressed the opinion that the article sets forth statements which would warrant the court-martialing of Admiral Schley. Even the officers who are loudest in their criticism of Admiral Schley stated, however, that they hoped no steps would be taken by the department to revive the old Sampson-Schley controversy, and renew one of the most disagreeable chapters in the navy's history.

RUSSIAN FLEET DODGES TOGO?

Nothing Certain Known of Issue of Big Sea Fight at Port Arthur—Varying Reports Received

JAPANESE WARSHIPS WATCH ENEMY'S DESTROYER AT CHEFOO

Kuropatkin Reported to Have Suffered Serious Reverse—Forward Movement Against Liao-Yang Has Begun.

CHEFOO, Aug. 11.—The report that the Russian warships Retvizan and Pobieda had returned to Port Arthur is denied.

A report is current here this afternoon that the Japanese cruiser Kasagi was sunk in the naval battle which followed the sortie of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur harbor.

Three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are outside Chefoo harbor watching for the Russian destroyer Rehtiteln, which arrived today from Port Arthur.

The steamer Tung-Chow reports that she sighted six vessels during the night, in the vicinity of Chefoo, which she believes were Russians. It is rumored that a sea fight has occurred near Round Island, but this report cannot be confirmed.

Fleets Have Hot Fight Outside Port Arthur

United States Minister Griscom, at Tokyo, reported to the State Department this morning in the following dispatch: "A Russian torpedo gunboat has just arrived here from Port Arthur, and reports that a fierce naval engagement took place there yesterday."

Russia has asked China to permit the torpedo gunboat, which brought the news of the engagement to Port Chefoo to be allowed to remain in that port, after dismantlement and disarmament, until the close of the present war.

The Chinese government has advised the United States Government that it is now considering the request.

No Accurate Account Of Port Arthur Sortie

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Every one interested in the progress of the Russo-Japanese war, and naval men in particular, is watching feverishly today for news of the result of the forlorn hope of the Russian fleet so long bottled up in Port Arthur.

This hope, a dash to the sea, was made yesterday, the entire fleet of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats, emerging from the port. Official advices from Tokyo tell so much, but as to the result of the sortie and battle they give out not a single word.

Bring News of Battle.

Chefoo, China, gives additional news of the sortie. It is reported today that the Russian hospital ship Mongolia arrived under convoy of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer. The Russians confirmed the news that a naval battle occurred off Port Arthur, yesterday, but they would not speak of its object and could not tell its result.

A later dispatch from Chefoo stated that sixteen Russian warships had been sighted off that port and for a time this made it look as if the Russians had escaped with nearly their entire fleet. To have done this they must have been speedier than the Russian ships, or must have repulsed Admiral Togo's strong blockading fleet.

Not Possibly Speedier.

Naval men, after a little thought, quickly dismissed the first theory. Battleships and cruisers are too slow to be able to escape from the Russian fleet. It is probable that he withdrew his fleet again into Port Arthur. This is borne out by the fact that two Russian battleships were seen to return to the harbor after the fighting.

What damage the Russian fleet sustained is not yet known. A Chefoo dispatch reports that Admiral Togo lost the cruiser Kasagi in the fight.

A Desperate Chance.

The risk of the Japanese force attacking by land, and the fact that their shell fire was dropping into town and harbor, prompted the Russian admiral to take the desperate resort of giving the enemy battle. Under cover of the fighting, the naval man thinks, the Mongolia, and the Russian destroyer stole away. If this theory is correct, the plan was successful. After the Russian admiral saw that the Mongolia and her convoy were well on their way it is probable that he withdrew his fleet again into Port Arthur. This is borne out by the fact that two Russian battleships were seen to return to the harbor after the fighting.

Varying Reports.

The press dispatches vary from the legend report, in that the former assert that the Russian fleet eluded the watchful Japanese and staved away from the port escaping the line of vessels under Admiral Togo until they were well out to sea.

The Japanese vessels are said to have given pursuit and a naval engagement in the open sea is expected. These details cannot be confirmed, and are in

Results Unknown.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, wiring regarding the fight outside of Port Arthur, says